THE EMPIRE STATE.

Scanning the Political Horizon of the Southern Counties.

Hopes of a Strong Anti-Grant Reaction.

KERNAN'S RELIGION ASSAILED.

Pennsylvania's Influence Questioned by the Rural Borderers.

EMANCIPATION OF ERIE EMPLOYES.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1872.

As the 5th of November approaches the contest between the rival parties is more animated. The canvassing and shouting, marching and speeching going on in the State is perfectly amazing. Not only in the large cities and towns, but in cross-road taverns and schoolhouses, is constantly heard the howl of the patriot, making night hideous with noise. On one evening is "'Rah for Grant!" and the next "'Rah for Greeley!" but always bluster the wonder is how the average rural voter stands it. And the speech-makers declare that this frightful nation is to be saved until the last moment. So into their heads one night, and Greeleyism on the next, until the 4th of November, when the awful war will cease. It may fairly be expected, then, that both parties will lose many votes and the lunatic asylums gain many patients before that ne. I have seen in this charming county of Chemung four ferocious orators attack an audience of twenty gaping rustics one evening and give them each orator, in his turn, roaring like an angry The audiences stand it wonderfully but go out at intervals into the night to refresh themselves with silence, and to intensify the horror of the situation by doses of d whiskey. Imagine the mental condition of this thing! To one not identified with party it is very amusing. The speeches delivered night after night by the special pleaders of the two parties and the speakers themselves are worth notice. In my first letter I alluded to the fact that the administration party have in this part of the State an extensive staff of former officers of the army and many These men act as if we were in the midst of a war and everything depended upon their getting recruits. It is noticeable, though, that in their speeches they are generally on the defensive, and in speaking for the candidate of the republican

"SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT" argument, and roar eloquently concerning the glorious flag and the victories of the war. They address themselves particularly to the democrats twitting them for supporting their life-long oppoent, "that man" Horace Greeley. The liberal and democratic speakers, on the other hand, who are mostly civilians, attack the administration of General Grant with great rigor, both for its foreign and domestic policy. And so they go, nip and tuck, day in and day out. Defamation of character and every measure is adopted to stimulate the passions of the multitude and influence voters. The republicans in this county protest very much that they are to have everything their own way at this election. I am compelled to say that I cannot see it, even to please the respected Postmaster of Elmira, who edits a cal newspaper and does not like to read an independent view of the situation. The democrats had a majority of nearly four hundred at the last election, and, indeed, the county has long been con-sidered democratic. How is this majority to be duced in a party contest in which every vote is polled? The administration men say that for every republican who will vote the liberal ticket there Grant ticket. The democrats and liberals this vehemently, and I are more nearly right. While it is claimed that a great number of democrats will not vote at all, either for Grant or Greeley. I ent; and these seldom take any part in politics and rarely vote. No doubt at the beginning of the canvass there were many democrats who could not, as the phrase is.

"SWALLOW HORACE GREELEY." but the fight is now intense and bitter, and when the 5th of November comes the number of boiling democrats will be exceedingly small. Men take sides in a fight as naturally as ducks take to water. I am speaking of politics not only in this county lam speaking of politics not only in this county but in those near by. Whatever hopes the administration had of splitting the democratic vote when the Louisville Convention was maneeuvred into being have been dissipated by its failure, and not even the result of the Pennsylvania election seems to have dampened the spirits of the opposition. On the contrary I am inclined to think that a steady reaction is setting in favor of Greeley. These southern tier of counties skirt Pennsylvania, and, as the State line is all but imaginary, people go back and forth every day. Now the shock the democracy received when the enormous vote for Hartranit was declared has done no particular damage to the liberal cause. It was a light earthquake that shook but did not tumble down the democratic structure. In face, as often happens in quaky countries, the people rub their eyes and laugh at the fears that slirred them for a moment. The arrest of parties in Scranton and elsewhere, charged with ballot-box stuffing in the interest of Hartranit and the administration, discloses to the eyes of the liberals and democrats the cause of the Pennsylvania vote, and, as I said, there is a reaction. It is claimed that what was done in the interest of Cameron in Pennsylvania will not be done again; that now the "Boss" of that corrupt State has secured his re-election to the United States senate, he will be indifferent as between Grant and Greeley; or, at least, not very warm in the cause of the former.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HER INFLUENCE.

Then again, it is explained by parties from over the border the same amount of money cannot be but in those near by. Whatever hopes the

States Senate, he will be indifferent as between Grant and Greeley; or, at least, not very warm in the cause of the former.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HER INFLUENCE.

Then again, it is explained by parties from over the border the same amount of money cannot be used in the forthcoming election as, it is claimed, was used in October. The funds must be used in the other States also. And it is broadly stated that Pennsylvania will be a "doubtful State if the stamps are scarce." However that may be, these considerations give hope to the liberals and democrats. I am anxious to avoid the semblance of favoritism, and only give substance to the loregoing impressions after careful and diligent inquiry. Let it be conceded, then, as true that the Pennsylvania coup d'état did no damage to the Greeley forces, and you will perceive at once the reasonableness of the reaction. Nobody believes that Pennsylvania can be carried for Greeley, but many are betting that Grant will not get half the majority claimed for him two weeks since; and if the reaction is so strong in a State carried for Grant in October how will it be in States that have not declared? This is the position of The Democrats AND Liberals.

In this part of the State, and, reviewing my notes, I hardly think it unreasonable. In spite of what is said by the Grant republicans the parts of New York State that I have visited will give a majority for Greeley, and perhaps for Kernan. The fight will be on the State ticket principally.

Mr. Kernan's being a Catholic is, as I said in a former letter, a great drawback in the canvass. In the neighboring county of Tloga there are hundreds of people of the Methodist and Fresbyetrian persuasions, who regard a Catholic is, as I said in a fellow sinner of opposite views going to Heaven with them. It is their settled belief that Providance never intended that anybody should be allowed to entertain views concerning Christianity but their own particular seet. This absurd prejudice may, however, be neutralized by the action of the Erish, who, i

esger as the pursuit of political knowledge, and hence their opinions have, and ought to have, a just weight whenever it is necessary to sum up the opinion of New York.

SOTH PARTIES IN THE FIELD

recognize this fact, and this is why the travelling showmen of the virtues of the rival candidates how about with so much persistence. And, returning to the consideration of these gentlemen, some of whose peculiarities I referred to in my opening paragraph, I wish to mention as one of the incidents of the campaign a little scene that occurred on Saturday night hast. Two illustrious warriors were advertised to speak for Grant and Wilson at the Wigwam, a temporary wooden structure capable of accommodating three or four hundred people. One of the speakers, Colonel Lambert, declined to speak, having heard that there was only a fannful of patriots present, and the other found a good excuse for remaining away, speaking at Horseheads, a town some distance from Elmira. Against the earnest protest of several gentlemen engaged in getting up the meeting I went to the wigwam and was richly rewarded. There were firteen or twenty young men hundled about a stove discussing tobacco and politics and these seemed rather rightened when we entered. No party, you understand, can aford to be laughed at in this campaign. I looked on a while and then somebody suddenly jumped up and turned off the lights. The scampering over and about the blazing stove to the door was very amusing and demonstrated the prevalent lear of a possible enemy in the camp.

I attended a meeting in the camp. They can haul down the Burry pole and there are fellows from Elmira ripped and tore for Grant up and down the gamut of the "Union music," to the astonishment of a packed audience of sixty or seventy men, women and children. It was a head-splitting meeting, but not enthusiastic. The rustics have got a country when energetically

schoolhouse meeting in an American Presidential campaign, A. D. 1872.

ERIE IN THE CONTEST.

In closing this letter I understand that the employes of the Eric Raiiroad Company have not been coerced or instructed as to who they shall vote for in this campaign. In 1888 James Fisk, Jr. (with all due respect to his memory), and the Eric-Tammany Ring so arranged matters that the vote of the road was plumped solid for Seymour and Hoffman, particularly Hoffman. Interests are so conflicting, or the concentration of power, rather, is so conspicuously absent now that the managers of the road find it convenient to let the employes alone. No doubt the latter are pleased that it is so. Every man, it is claimed, will vote as he pleases, without dictation or coercion from any quarter, and I have reason to believe that their vote will be for Kernan—the majority at least—and solid for Greeley. It was feared by many who favor the latter that Dix, through his quast connection with the road, would be able to manipulate matters to suit minself and secure his election; but I have found after diligent inquiry that the matter stands as I have stated. Neither Barlow nor any man friendly or Supposed to be friendly to the new management of the road can or probably dare try to influence the employes, as did the erratic and unfortunate "Dictator," and I rather think that hereafter it will be found difficult to place these men in a party leash.

THE BARLEM COURT HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Witnesses Won't Appear and the

The Senatorial investigation into the alleged frauds in the construction of the Ninth District Court House, Harlem, was yesterday resumed at half-past two o'clock P. M., before Messrs, Tiemann, Weismann and Benedict. Mr. C. H. Kitchell conducted the investigation and Judge Waterbury, appearing in behalf of Mr. Genet, was also present. Mr. Toule appeared for Judge McQuade.

Michael J. Quigg, sworn, stated as follows:—Have

prepared a copy of the account between Mr. Scalion and myself in 1870 for carpenter work done in the Harlem Court House; the work consisted in building doors, window frames, &c., also in confurnished all the lumber for these constructions witness' partner, Mr. Bangley, was superintending the building of Mr. Genet's house; J. G. Quigg, brother of witness, worked at the Court House and at Mr. Genet's house; there was a lot of

ing the building o! Mr. Genet's house; J. G. Quigg, brother of witness, worked at the Court House and at Mr. Genet's house; there was a lot of lumber conveyed from Manhattanville Dock to Mr. Genet's house, northeast corner of 12th street and Sixth avenue; saw the lumber lying on the same block; can't say positively that the lumber was used in the building of Mr. Genet's house; laid out the foundation for the Ninth District Court House; have received \$1,000; my bill was \$5,173 46; paid the men myself; ceased working at the time of the election in 1871; began October 2, 1870, and ended October 9, 1871.

James McCoy testified that he worked for John Misson in April, and a month before election; took care of horses and drove truck when required; carted lumber to the Ninth District Court House, especially in the evenings when the lumber was delivered without a receipt; also took lumber to Mr. Genet's house; carted cement and brick to the Court House, and brick and cement to Genet's house; never got a ticket or receipt for the material. It was only in leisure time I ever carted; carried between twenty and thirty loads to Genetis house; got the bricks at Noble's yard; never saw 1,250 barrels of cement at the Court House; the shed would never hold over a lew hundred barrels of cement.

Senator Tiemann said Mr. Davidson was a witness and was in the city, but being a witness in Mr. Tweed's case had to be at that trial.

Mr. Kitchell said he was subpermed.

Senator Tiemann—We sent twice and cannot get him here. I regret to say the witnesses will not attend. We shall be obliged to use all the powers given us to bring them here. The Senate has given us to bring them here. The Senate has given us to bring them here. The Senate has given us to bring them here, The Senate has given in the power, and if they will not come otherwise we will compel them. I regret to be compelled to take such action from the fact that I ran against mr. Genet has on the power and that Mr. Genet had also been several times subpernaed and he has not

bring these witnesses here?
Judge Waterbury—I will do all I can to get them
here and finish this matter up.
The Committee then adjourned its session till
the sth of November next.

SMASH-UP ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL

ROAD.

Two Men Dangerously Injured. About two o'clock yesterday morning the freight train bound to Jersey City, between Monmouth Junction and Plainsboro, became sundered by the breaking of a link. This was not noticed by the engineer until he reached Monmouth by the engineer until he reached Monimouth Junction. When returning to connect with the missing cars his train collided with them. The missing cars had no signal attached to them, and William Bodine, the conductor, and the brakeman, Newell, being on the rear car of the forward part of the train, in a standing position, were suddenly thrown down under the trucks by the unexpected collision. Four cars were wrecked and the track obstructed for four hours. The injured men were conveyed to their homes in Trenton.

HUNG HIMSELF.

Coroner flerrman was yesterday called to 635 East Sixteenth street to hold an inquest on the body of Anthony Gratz, a German, forty-one years of age, who committed suicide by hanging himself in his room at the above number while laboring un-der temporary aberration of minds

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN

U. S. "Silent" Grant and His Admin istration Eulogized—What the Re-publican Party Has Done, and the Pailure of Democracy—Speeches of Ex-Judge Van Cott and Ex-Governor A mass meeting of republicans of Kings county

was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music I Beecher occupied a seat in one of the boxes, Mr. Franklin B. Woodruff came forward order and nominated for Chairman ex-Judge Van Cott. The latter gentleman then spoke upon the issues of the campaign. The American peothe interests of this great Commonwealth. The government has come to be thoroughly understood as the storehouse of our national progress. Mere personalities are eschewed in these times, and the personalities are eschewed in these times, and the people look to the more sound policy of good administration and its claims upon their respect. The battle to-day is between the "ins and the outs," as it was in 1860, and the verdict would be beyond doubt in favor of retaining the present keeper of the great storehouse of our national rights and liberties. He reviewed the policy of the republican and democratic parties during the past twelve years, arguing that the former had preserved the well-being of our country through the crisis of that period, and claimed that through the crisis of that period, and claimed that the sentiment of the people of the United States would continue to give their endorsement to the sentiment of the people of the United States would continue to give their endorsement to the present administration. The October State elections have fully proved this assertion. No administration, from Washington down to this day, could show a better record. It had discharged \$300,000,000 of the public debt, had kept paper currency from fluctuating, had settled the Alabama claips, the San Juan question and had maintaized the constitution and the laws. Actions are the very incarnation of words. General U. S. Grant is no orator. What great orators, then, were Cromwell, "William the Silent," and U. S. "Silent" Grant! (Cheers.) He is a sagacious, a true and firm Chief Magistrate, however. But we should have a one-term principle. Had not Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Lincoin put in two terms? Grant, too, should be added to this roil. The talk about "bloody chasm" was nothing more than a piece of theatrical business in this campaign. (A voice—"Hawley!") The speaker apologized for so long occupying the attention of the audience, and Spedick's band struck up a lively air. General Hawley, ex-Governor of Connecticut, then addressed the meeting at length. He commenced by considering the party records of the bast twelve years. The United States had ever formed the illustration in the eyes of European governments of a permanent and free government, and as such was abhorred by them. When the war broke out these monarchical nations hoped for our downfall. The democratic party had given strength to this hope in the minds of our enemies. The democratic party had proved the greatest mistake, from first to last, that had ever been known in the history of political parties. They had always misapprehended the sentiments of the people. Its policy had been mole-eyed, both before the war, during the war and up to the present day. The republican party had always comprehended the necessities of the century. This he instanced in their adoption of the amendments to the constitution giving the black men equal rig of the amendments to the constitution giving the black men equal rights with their white fellow citizens. The republican party was ready for attack front, reac or flank—they didn't care which. Our national banking system was fair preferable to-day to what it was when under the shinplaster wideat reddog bank note currency that the democrats gave us. He was an advocate of a resumption of specie payments. With this exception the republicans had done well. The internat revenue taxation this year would be \$100,000,000. Of that amount \$90,000,000 is on rum and tobacco, which inverse could well be dispensed with. The democrats say nothing about this issue. The tariff question was next reviewed. Common spase was in favor of protection of home industries. No Congress will ever draw up a uniform tax upon all sections. At Cincinnati and Baltimore the Conventions made no issue on this subject. Our loreign policy—what of that? It had been said that General Grant had no regard for our national honor. If there is nothing else he can do, he can fight. He chose to act quietly, and left the questions of the Alabama claims to arbitration. We might have fought with Spain, but Spain always apologized. We are at peace with the world and our credit is fair. The democrats find no fault with us on any of these points, then. Any stanch old republican could say on his death bed that he had at least done something for his country in his day and generation by his adherence to his party, which had acheyed so much. The speaker then alluded to the Indian policy of President Grant, which he eulogized as Christian like. History will put it down as one of its brightest chapters. The General then excited considerable humor by depicting the democratic party in the field of 1872 as being lost to sight in peering to the front. Democrats were noticeable, however, on the flanks wearing the "old clothes" of the republicans—as good republicans as they were themselves—shoving before them a respectable old gentleman with a white hat and coat. The flores s coat. The losses of the government by Irad, he claimed, was small. The speaker denounced Horace Greeley as an inconsistent man, totally unfitted for the Presidency, and concluded his speech by strongly eulogizing the administration, and the assemblage dispersed.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Independent German Democratic Party Tendering Their Nomination to W. F. Havemeyer.

Early yesterday afternoon a delegation fro the independent German democratic party en-tered the office of Mr. William F. Havemeyer. Charles Ludeman, the President of the association; Henry Hertz, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Augustus Vege, the Secretary, were of the delegation. Mr. Hertz introduced the delegation, and, in a short address, informed Mr. Havemeyer that he had been unanimously nominated by the party to which he belonged for the office of Mayor, and that every workingman who esteemed himself and had hope for the luture of his family was in full accord with them, and all had determined to make the majority for Mr. Havemeyer the hargest ever polled for any candidate for Mayor in this city. Reform needed it, and reform will be triumphant.

Mr. Havemeyer, in response, thanked Mr. Hertz and his associates, and through them the entire German independent democratic party, for their expressions of good will, and said it gave him much pleasure to see all the citizens, of every nationality, taking such an interest in the welfare of the city. It was their home, and should be made as secure and comfortable and happy as possible. He added that it was not necessary for him to make any formul declaration of what he proposed to do in the future. All were familiar with his opinions from the new-papers, and no one would be disappointed. He then thanked the delegates and they withdrew after renewed expressions of confidence in Mr. Havemeyer's success. Committee, and Augustus Vege, the Secretary,

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

The Liberal Headquarters. High hopes brightened the faces of the liberal chiefs yesterday. A letter from Governor Hen-dricks states that indiana and Illinois are sure as tate for Greeley, while Ohio is almost as sure. A rumor prevailed at headquarters that Tom Murphy had been refused registry because he would not swear that he was a native and had failed to pro-duce his naturalization papers. It was considered a good joke on the Cuatrman of the Republican County Convention.

Among the visitors at the Republican Headquar ters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, were General Hartranft, E. A. Storrs, of Chicago; General Thayer, of Nebraska, and E. D. Webster, of Brooklyn. They were all confident, Hartranit hold-ing that Pennsylvania would give 100,000, Storrs that Hillools would give 50,000 and Websterthat New York would give 50,000 for Grant in November.

THE GERMAN PREETHINKERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1872. To the Editor of the Herald:—
Allow me to correct a mistake made in your report of the meeting in the Turn Halle, October 23, in favor of "No President at all." The German Wo-man's Suffrage Association did not, as a society. participate in this demonstration; but it is the custom of the society to distribute its statutes and declaration of principles at all public meetings where there is any chance of making proselytes.

META VOLKMANN,
Secretary of the German Woman's Suffrage Association.

A CRUSHING ACCIDENT.

Noble Armstrong, a conductor on the Brooklyn Cross-Town Railroad, was terribly crushed on Thursday night between two of the company's cars at the stables in Union avenue, Greenpoint. He was removed to his residence, No. 196 Green street, where it was found that his collar bone was

A GEORGIA SENSATION.

Ghosts, Hobgoblins and Unseen Spirits to the Pront-Creekery, Pottery, Glassware and Butcher Knives-Earn of Corn, Smoothing Irons and Books Jumping Around the Flour-The Old Family Clock and Red Het Brickbate-Five Hundred People on the Ground.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Entesprise, Oct. 21.]
On Saturday afternoon we published a brief paragraph stating that strange and supernatural manifestations had taken place at house at No. 6, Macon and Brunswick Raifrond.

Passengers coming up on the train were greatly excited about it and represented that great excitement prevailed in that immediate neighborhood, as indeed as far distant as the report had reached. Determined to find out the exact facts in regard to the matter, we detailed a special reporter to the scene of operations, and will now lay before our readers the full particulars as detailed to us by him.

Taking the Brunswick train Saturday night, in

Strong Corroborative and Circum-

the matter, we detailed a special reporter to the scene of operations, and will now lay before our readers the full particulars as detailed to us by him.

Taking the Brunswick train Saturday night, in company with Mr. Mason and Mr. Campbell, of Macon, who were also going down for the same purpose, our reporter arrived at the point of destination a little after four o'clock Sunday morning. Getting off the train they found no one in the little place as yet up, but going to the house of Mr. A. P. Surrency, they were admitted to a vacant room, the fire in which had nearly died out.

We may as well remark here that the town or depot of Surrency consists only of a station-house, one or two places of business and the readence of the gentleman from which it takes its name. It is situated in Appling county, 126 miles from Macon and about sixty from Brunswick. Mr. Surrency is a gentleman well-to-do in the world and is universally regarded as one of the most hoporable citizens of the county, and it would seem that his house would be the last one ghosts would select in which to play mischief.

Mr. Lindenstruth (our reporter), finding the fire nearly out, went to the wood pile to get something to make it up. While returning he heard a heavy thud upon the floor of another room, as if something heavy had fallen. Thinking some member of the family had arisen, he paid no more attention to it. But subsequent events convinced him that that was the first brick thrown by the ghosts or whatever agency is at work on the premises, as no member of the family had as yet got up.

WHAT Mr. Surrency came into the room, and after giving his guests a hearty welcome proceeded to tell from the beginning what had taken place up to that time.

On Friday evening, a snort while before dark, the family were greatly alarmed by sticks of wood flying into the house and falling about the floor from directions they could tell nothing about, and what made the mystery still more mysterious, the room into which the wood was falling had all its doors and wi

Soon after dark they stopped falling, and were succeeded by brickbats, which fell at short intervals throughout the night in every room in the house. Mr. Surreacy, his wife, two grown daughers, Mr. Roberts, a cierk, and a Haptist minister by the name of Blitch, were present, and with the exception of the minister, who get upon his horse and left, they all remained awake the whole night. Notwithstanding the windows and doors were tightly closed, and no opening left in any part of the house, these brickbats continued to fall, but, although sometimes just missing, not one struck any person.

tightly closed, and no opening left in any part of the house, these brickbats continued to fall, but, although sometimes just missing, not one struck any person.

BOTTLES AND GLASS TAKE A HAND.

Soon after the bricks commenced falling bottles, vases and glassware generally commenced jumping from their usual places, falling and breaking. Mr. Surrency seeing the destruction going on directed a negro man to take four bottles, containing kerosene oil, out of the house and place them in the yard. No sooner had he set them down when one flew back, fell in the middle of the room, scattering the oil in every direction. The whole family saw this. It seemed to come down from the ceiling overhead, and indeed everything falling did so perpendicularly—that is to say, came straight down from above.

These strange antics continued with scarcely one minute's interruption until daylight saturday morning, when they ceased, leaving the house nearly bankrupt in crockery and glassware, and a large quantity of brickbats and billiets of wood around the floor.

That afternoon, or on Saturday, the 19th, they commenced again pretty much in the same manner and doing about what had taken place the night previously. The family, which had now been joined by many neighbors, watched every nook and corner of the house to detect and, if possible, to unravel the mystery. But so quickly would pitchers, tumblers, books and other articles jump from their positions and dash to the door, the eye could not follow, and broken fragments were the first things seen, except in one instance, and that was a pan of water and some books; they were seen to start.

Chairs, shoes and clothing were tumbled about the house as if the hand of a veritable witch or unseen devil was present. But the greatest mystery and most inexplicable incident of this day was the escape of a lot of ordinary clothes hooks from a locked bureau drawer. They also fell on the floor, the door remaining tightly closed, as usual. Nothing else of special note occurred to-day. All got quiet at

as above stated. So soon it he stepped up to the
OLD FAMILY CLOCK,
and was about relating how rapidly the hands had
travelled around the dial when the ghosts were
about on the previous day. All eyes were turned
to it, and much to their astonishment the hands
commenced running around at the rate of about
five hours a minute. It was a thirty-hour weight
clock, and after seeing it run at this rate for a
short while, our reporter, who is a watchmaker by profession, employed at the store of Mr. J. H. Otto, on Fourth street, determined at least to solve this mystery, as it was directly in his line. He stopped the clock, carefully examined the machinery and found it not only in perfect order, but nothing unusual inside or out. He could not for the life of him see the slightest thing wrong about it.

It has been suggested that there may be a large magnet about or under the house, but magnets do not attack wooden substances, and besides, while the clock was running at its rapid rate Mr. L. had his watch in his pocket, which kept on its usual way and was not in the least affected. He set the clock right, when it continued to keep correct time up to the time he left.

A RRD-HOT BRICKBAT.

Nothing else unusual occured until seventeen minutes before twelve o'clock, when the performances reopened by a pair of scissors jumping from the table to the floor. At that time Mr. Lindenstruth was sitting in a chair, when, without the slightest premonition, a large brickbat fell with great force right beside him, breaking in two. He immediately picked up a piece of it and handed it to Mason and both found it hot. Then taking up the other piece he tried two or three times to break it by throwing it on the floor, but he failed. He then laid this second half on the sill of a window in the room, intending to bring it home. Resuming his seat near the front stoop, he was again startled by the piece he had placed on the window falling at his feet and once more breaking into two pieces. He did not pick it up again.

At twelve o'clock a smoothing iron immped from the fireplace about six feet into the room. It was replaced and again jumped out. He noticed that the iron was also hot, but this may have been heated at the fire.

A SHOWER OF CORN.

At about this time dinner was announced, when the family and many guests walked out to the table. Soon after being seated, an ear of corn, apparently from the celling overhead, fell between Mr. James Campbell, of Macon, and Mrs. Surrency; striking the floor with great force, it broke in two, scattering the grains all around the room. Later in the day another ear of corn fell in another room, striking near Mrs. Burns, a Northern lady, who at the tume had an infant he br arms.

Soon after this, while Mr. D. M. McGaulley, Allen Wails, Ju. Roberts and Campbell, Lindenstruth and Mason, were standi

solution.

At the time our Macon party left people were coming in from all directions, and we presume the excitement continued to-day unabated.

THE JERSEY RANK ROBBERY.

Two More Burglars on the Stand.

LITERATURE ALLIED TO BURGLARY.

Proctor a Match for the Lawyers.

What He Knows About McWil-Hams and Doyle.

stantial Evidence. Secret Correspondence Brought

SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL.

to Light.

The trial of Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle was continued at Jersey City yesterday. As on the previous day, the court room was crowded, and, though many strange faces were visible, there was a notable absence of the prominent New York plugs who displayed such interest in the case on Thursday. The announcement in yesterday's HERALD that some of them were 'wanted" to answer to long-standing indictments may have contributed to save them and their tami lies from serious trouble.

examined by the defence in regard to the notes which he made of the conversation he heard be-

Leon Abbott, one of the counsel for the burglars n the late trial, took the stand, and testified that he had received several letters from Denning, and received one from Mr. Winfield for Denning. A letter was shown and identified, but the contents

Mr. Winfield, one of the counsel for the defence, was next examined in relation to a letter which Doyle gave him to hand to Denning, and Denning's reply thereto. Mrs. Devereaux asked him to convey a letter from her to the Judge, but he recommended her to give it to an officer.

THE SECOND BURGLAR'S STATEMENT.

Charles J. Proctor was then brought from the jail in custody of the Sheriff and placed on the stand. He gave testiment as follows:

custody of the Sheriff and placed on the stand. Be gave testimony as follows:—
I am coufined in the County Jail; have been there for four or five months on a charge of attempted burgiary at the First National Bank; know McWilliams; that's he there (pointing at the Chief); have known him since has there (pointing at the Chief); have known him since has they got acquainted with him at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York, through Frank Denning; had some conversation with him about the bank robbery; said I was engaged in that business and wanted to know who was in with me and what protection I was to get; knew he was Chief of Police, which inspired me with more confidence, because

to be safer; he thought well of it, and asked how much it would cost to get them; told him I did not know; this was the time he gave me the money in Crosby street; we went out of the hotel and walked down Crosby street; Denning was with us in the hotel, but not with us in Crosby street; Denning was with us in the hotel, but not with us in Crosby street; Denning was with us in the hotel, but not with us in Crosby street; after getting the money I think I went home and changed my clothes; don't know where McWilliams went; next saw him in he jail, several days after my arrest; he came to see Denning; all the prisoners were in the hall; when he was about leaving Denning I spoke to him; he asked why I told Captain Metiorney; and asked him to bring McHorney up and told order, him; saw McWilliams alterward, bit not to speak to him; never spoke to him about his going to Philadelphis; first time I spoke to Doyle was in the jail; he was pointed out to me one on the ferry dock by Cummings; this was about the time the rooms were furnished; he didn't speak to Doyle, but called him

THE MAN WITH THE DUNDREARY WHISKERS; saw Doyle in the jail; told me he had given Denning two keys; that McWilliams had arranged a trial before a Justice of the Feace; that McWilliams would be opened; on the van and that we could mak, our exempt; make excused McWilliams' absence in Philadelphia on the ground that the latter could not have got a telegram from Mr. Sandford in time to prevent our arrest; Doyle offered this excuse because I found fault because which were arrested Benning; met Doyle, and while they were arrested Benning; met Doyle, man while they were talking Mr. Sandford passed them; Doyle and hot had and give a signal in case of danger; at night he or Doyle was to med one of our party and post the hought Doyle and McWilliams were doing all they could for us, and Doyle told us this circumstance was an unfortuate one or us and which probably caused our arrest; know Mrs. Deverence; she is a sister of mine; remember several in which is p

In reply to Mr. Winfield's complaints that he

went to.

In reply to Mr. Winfield's complaints that he could not obtain direct answers from the witness, Proctor said, with keen bitterness, "If you want evidence from me you must ask straightforward questions. You will not mend your case by beating around the bush." (Langhter).

THE THIRD BURGLAR EXAMINED.

Joseph Foley was next placed on the stand. He testified as follows:—

I have been in jail since the 6th of June on the charge of burglary; pleaded guilty to the Jailetment found against me; have known McWilliams by sight for twelve or fourteen years; have seen him at the Jersey City terry, the Eric depot on Broadway in salcons, gambling houses and in the jail while I was there; was spoken to by Denning about this bank robbery between the left and 20th of May last: Denning asked some money; that he institution was in chloage; I had no money at the time, and as I was assured I would not be under any expired. He institution was in chloage; I had no money at the time, and as I was assured it would not be under any expired. The said if did not consent I was concluded to go into it; he said if I did not consent I was not not be under any expired. The said if the work to look at the rooms and we found them rurnished; there was a large number of tools, including braces and bits, there also; no work had been done with the tools at that time: Denning and I measured the location of the vault, and Proctor assisted on the outside at the stair; I had previously gone into the bank to examine the location of the vault; we broke through the first wall; bouring and I did all the work; Proctor may have assisted a little, but I don't think he did; we made very little progress on the coment wall, because we were arrested; we had been at work previous to hearing the officers on the stairs; had an interview with McWilliams to flood at the stairs; had an interview with McWilliams to flood to the stairs; had an interview with McWilliams to flood to the stairs; had an interview with McWilliams to flood to the stairs; had an intervi

anid. "It would not be so rough if you people had so you agreed." he said. "Never mind, if may be all ct.," he looked towards the door as if some one wer near the door as if some one were may he saw the proctor and Demain eaving me; never stoke to him before, but saw frondway, near Houston street; knew Demning to him three or four menths before my arrest; rooter only fourteen or sixteen days before the aw him when he went to visit the rooms.

In the course of a long cross-examination he said:

My right name is Moses Vogel; I was also known as Joseph Fowler and Joseph Morrie, as well as Joseph Foley; first saw Doyle cight or nine mooths ago, en Broadway; he was pointed out to me by Barney Aaron.

THOSE ENVS.

Sheriff Reinhardt was examined in reference to the handcuff keys which Denning gave him in the cell. They were imbedded in the crossbar connecting the legs of a bench, and had to be dug ent with a knife. The keys were tested in open court on the handcuffs used by the Sheriff, and each key opened every pair. These were the keys which Denning said Doyle gave to him.

Captain E. L. Mollorney, of the First precinct police station, was called, and he produced five pairs of handcuffs belonging to the station which are in common use there; four pairs were alike; each of the keys handed to him by the District Attorney opened all the lour pairs. He then testified as follows:—

I arrested Proctor. Denning and Foley in the building

his foom at the station house; he said he received news through Colonel Wood, of the United States detective force, that Denning was connected with Forrester in TRE NATHAM MURDER, and that he (McWilliams) had been to the Jail, but could not get in to see Denning; if such were the case he did not want Farrelly or any of the detectives across the river to get ahead of him on that; I procured a pass for him from Judge kandolph to gam admission to the Jail; he said that Denning had sent him a letter saying that he did not want to be taken to New York and kept there four or five months, and in the meantime the others would have their trials over and be down in Trenton; McWilliams said, "I suppose if I had been here I would have got \$1.09e;" I repiled that I had no doubt he would be liberally paid; the despatch alluded to was sent by Mr. Nand-ford, the cashier, to Philadelphia about twelve or one o'clock in the day; the witness was examined in reference to a letter from one of the prisoners to Mrs. Devereaux; the letter was intercepted by officer Romaine and given to Mr. Young, who broke it open and, after making a copy, sent it to its destination. Counsel for defence stigmatized this gross deception, and witness replied, "I don't know whether I deceived her (Mrs. Devereaux) or not and, what is more, I don't care."

G. Ross Carey, Superintendent of the Jersey City (Mrs. Devereaux) or not and, what is more, I don't care."

G. Ross Carey, Superintendent of the Jersey City branch office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was examined in reference to a despatch which passed through his office, and which was written, he said, in his opinion, judging from the writing, by McWilliams; but the contents were not made public. This despatch and the letters will be read at a later stage of the trial.

Step by step the prosecution is pushing the case along so dexterously as to take the defence completely by surprise. One-half the witnesses have not yet been called, and the trial will last at least four days more. The case will be resumed this morning.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

Among books speedily forthcoming is "The Birds of Florida," containing original descriptions of upwards of two hundred and fifty species, with notes upon their habits, by C. J. Maynard, of lpswick, Mass. The book will be in quarto, illustrated with colored plates. THE SEVENTH VOLUME of the collected works of

Charles Sumner is in press.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. are about to reissue Thom-

son's "History of the Indian Wars of the United States," with additions, bringing the work up to Dr. MAETZNER, the author of probably the sest

existing English grammar, will shortly publish the first part of his "Old English Dictionary." Professor Child, of Harvard College, declares that there are no English text books on our literature to compare with those of German writers. A New Work on villa and cottage architectu

by Isaac A. Hobbs & Son, is in Lippincott's pre

"Corals and Coral Islands" a charmingly written and illustrated book of science.

Mr. HENRY BLACKBURN (London traveller and artist), being about to come to America, solicits English artists to send specimens of their work to an exhibition of "Sketches of All Nations," to be held in New York early in 1873. He says the art of sketching in line, as applied to book illustration, in the principal object aimed at, and suggests that the art of wood engraving is deteriorating rather

can now be prevailed upon to draw on wood.

A COPYRIGHT law has been sanctioned by the Sultan, the first time that any legal property in literature has been recognized in Turkey. The ex-clusive property in an original work, with the right of translation, is conferred on the author, his heirs or assigns for forty years; for translations the privilege is to be for only half that period. MISS JULIA KAVANAGH IS An Irish woman. Her

latest novel, "Bessie," depicts some piquant, charming girl characters, and is full of pleasing scenery, though the men of the story are not natu rally drawn, being all Apolios or Jasons, with physical perfections not found in life, at least now-CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S LIFE has just been pub

lished by his daughter, the novelist, in two volumes. It is highly interesting, all but the Captain's letters, with which the book is partly padded. Those are unequivocally dull.

Among new scientific books of interest is the late

Professor De Morgan's "Budget of Paradoxes." This is an acute and often witty dissection of the claims and theories of the crazy discoverers of squaring the circle, the law of perpetual motion, the anti-Newtonian theory, &c. The book is very pleasant and instructive reading. A FLORIDA TRAGEDY.

A Lady Saturates Her Clothing with Kerosene Oil and Sets Fire to It.

One of the most distressing affairs we have ever been called upon to notice took place in Tallahassee, Fia., a few days ago. Mrs. A. W. Pace, wife of a popular and successful Jacksonville merchant, and daughter of Mr. George Damon, a prominent merchant in Tallahassee, seemed to be suffering and daughter of Mr. George Damon, a prominent merchant in Tallahassee, seemed to be suffering from some mental derangement, and, thinking a change of scene and surroundings might care her incipient maiady, her husband teck her to her parents and friends in Tallahassee. That night, soon after her arrival at her father's house, she called the family around her and prayed and exhorted them to prepare for a great and sad calamity. None had any idea that she was contempiating anything like self-destruction. The next morning early her father went out to procure a bottle of wine for her, and soon after his departure she took a kerosene lamp or can, and saturating her garments from head to foot, put a match to it, and in a moment was enveloped in the fames. Her rescue, and throwing a bucket of water over her, endeavored to extinguish the fames. This proved unavailing, and her husband, selzing a blanket, threw it around her, and finally succeeded in puting out the fames, but not until the poor victim was burned to such an extent that she died in a few hours, after the most intense suffering. Mrs. Pace was quite young and had been married about three or four years. Two years ago she was the happy wife of a devoted husband, whose success in ousiness had placed him in comfortable circumstances. At that time the writer saw the happy pair at their own luxurlous home in Jacksonville.

At about a quarter to nine o'clock yesterd morning an unknown man jumped off the Wil-liamsburg ferryboat Nebraska and sank before assistance reached him. Those in charge of the boat are unable to give a description of the un-